

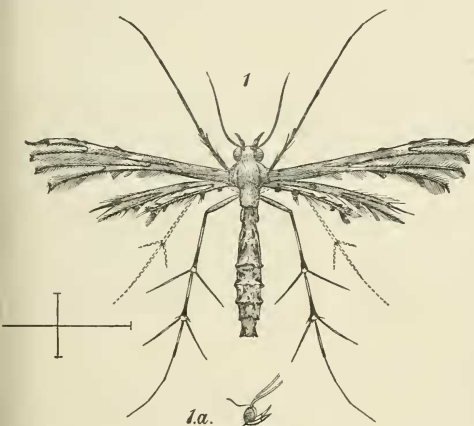
CHARACTERS OF TWO NEW GENERA OF *PTEROPHORIDÆ* FROM SPECIMENS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

BY LORD WALSLINGHAM, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

*HEPTALOBA*, gen. nov.

*Palpi capite longiores; alæ anticæ ultra medium fissæ; lacinia singulæ, antica ad medium postica ultra medium, etiam fissæ; cilia digiti costalis ad apicem acuminata, aliorum sub-abrupte deflexa; alæ posticæ trilobatæ, fissuræ, antica vix ultra medium, postica prope basim, projectæ; digitum tertium denticulatum; tibiæ posticæ cristatæ, calcarius prelongis; abdominis margines sub-ciliatæ.*

Palpi longer than the head, the third joint more than half as long as the second.

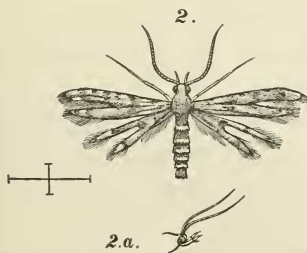


Fore-wings cleft beyond their middle; the anterior and posterior lobes being also cleft, the one to half, the other to more than half its length; the fringes of the anterior or costal division of the upper lobe running to a point at the apex, those of the other three divisions ending more abruptly.

Hind-wings with three lobes; the upper cleft extending very slightly beyond the middle, the lower cleft reaching nearly to the base. The posterior lobe toothed with projecting tufts of scales on the abdominal margin.

Abdomen somewhat fringed at the sides on the posterior edges of the segments, much ornamented with triangular pale markings above.

Legs with very long slender spurs, tufted above at the base of each pair. The first pair of spurs on the hind legs are equal to each other in length.



This Ceylonese genus is distinguished at first sight by the presence of four lobes in the fore-wings, instead of two only, as is usual in the *Pterophoridae*; *Deuterocopus*, Zell., which has three, being the only other known exception. It appears to be allied to *Amblyptilia*, Hüb., having the first pair of spurs on the hind legs equal to each

other in length as in that genus. It is remarkable that Mr. Walker should not have mentioned the very peculiar form of the fore-wings in his description of this species.

Type: *Heptaloba argyriodactyla* (figs. 1 and 1a).

*Platyptilus argyriodactylus*, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het., B. M., xxx, p. 929 (1864).

I would remark that the first plume of the hind-wings does not "become wider from the base to the tip," as asserted by Walker, and there are more than one small squamous tuft on the posterior lobe of the hind-wings.

CENOLOBA, *gen. nov.*

*Antennæ fortes; palpi labiales capite bis longiores, maxillares depressi; alæ anticæ pæne ad medium fissæ, angulo anali obsoleto; alæ posticæ bilobatæ vix ultra medium fissæ.*

Antennæ stout, reaching to the cleft of the fore-wings, pubescent in the male.

Maxillary palpi drooping. Labial palpi more than twice the length of the head, having the second joint slightly tufted beneath its apex, the apical joint short and somewhat obtuse.

Fore-wings cleft into two lobes nearly to the middle; the anal angle of the posterior lobe not defined.

Hind-wings widely cleft to a little more than half their length into two lobes only, the base of the cleft rounded; costal margin of the anterior lobe slightly raised towards the base.

The posterior pair of legs are wanting in the type.

The distinguishing peculiarity of this Australian genus is the possession of only two lobes in the hind-wings.

Type: *Cenoloba oblitalis* (figs. 2 and 2a).

*Pterophorus oblitalis*, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het., B. M., xxx, p. 945 (1864).

To Mr. Walker's description I would add—that there is a series of about seven inconspicuous spots along the costal margin of the fore-wings, and a conspicuous fawn-coloured spot at the base of the fissure in the hind-wings.

If this remarkably distinct genus is known to Mr. Meyrick, I hope that his knowledge of other Australian *Pterophoridae* may enable him to assign to it its proper position in the Family. Its appearance would place it near to the genus *Aciptilia*. The neuration is evidently very simple, but I have been unable to examine it critically.